3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

Grozni, and Ekaterinodar, and, on a smaller scale, at 382
Armavir. There are a number of large refineries at Black Town, near Baku, where crude oil is refined to produce kerosene. In 1914 the oil products received from the stills amounted to 4,354,000 tons, while in 1916 there were nearly 5,000 men employed. At Ekaterinodar the oil from Maikop is treated, and the decline in the production from that field has greatly reduced the industry there.

Potash is made in Kuban from sunflower stalks, and 385
in 1910 a combine of eighteen firms of potash manufacturers was formed. The industry has doubtless been affected by the decline of sunflower cultivation (p. 54).

Of the *textile industries*, which are in a very backward 288
state, silk-weaving and carpet-making are the most 286
highly developed. Silk is woven at Tiflis, and since the revival of sericulture, steam silk-mills have been started at Shusha and in the Elisavetopol Government. Felt and carpets are made at home by women—chiefly at Shusha, but also at Akhaltsikh, Akhalkalaki, Gadrut, Kasapet, and Kubrassy—with wool bought from the Tatars. Both hand-knitted and woven woollen goods are made. Cotton is spun at Tiflis and Akhaltsikh, and a rough cotton stuff called *khami* and a little linen of indifferent quality are woven by hand.

There are seventeen *tobacco* factories in Caucasia, 277
six being in Tiflis, four in Kuban, two in Daghestan, two in Baku, two in Sukhum, and one in Terek. The industry is controlled by a dozen large firms, and the output in 1914 was 2,395 tons.

Wine-making and Distilling.—There is a good deal of 274
wine made, especially in the Province of Kutais; the best quality is produced in the Gelendjik district, and Echmiadzin is one of the great centres. The best known type of wine is the Riesling. At Abrau, a Crown estate near Novorossiisk, is made the Abrau-Dursan champagne, which is considered equal to a good French champagne. The total output of wine in Caucasia was 27,449,350 gallons in 1911 and nearly

3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia PH1

274 22,000,000 gallons in 1914. Were French methods of manufacture employed more extensively, the industry might be greatly developed. There is an Italian firm at Kislovodsk in Terek which makes Riesling and other wines under modern conditions.

Distilling is in part an independent industry and in part a means of utilizing the inferior wines. In 1913 there were 15 distilleries—8 in Kuban, 4 in Terek, 2 in Stavropol, and 1 in Kutais—and the output of alcohol in that year was 8,193,000 gallons, of which more than two-thirds were distilled in Kuban.

438 *Other industries* of the country may be very briefly
47 enumerated. A *tea* factory has recently been opened at Chavka, and has an annual output of about 55 tons, and other factories are (or were) being built with Government aid at Baku and Ozurgeti. A *beet-sugar* factory, started in 1913 at Gulevichi, was brought to a standstill for want of beetroot in 1914. There are three *saw-mills* at Tiflis; the Italian firm of Sbrajavacca has saw-mills at Socilava and Poti, which turn out 300 cubic metres daily, and Ananov Brothers have small saw-mills in Kutais, driven by electric power. A factory for making *bamboo furniture* was opened at Chavka in 1907. There are nine *brick* and *tile* factories at Baku and four tile factories at Tiflis, while *pottery* works have been opened at Ksauka, Tiflis, by an Italian firm, which also makes tiles. *Soap* is made at Tiflis, and *sulphuric acid* at Baku.

(7) Power

377 In 1914 there were ten chief power-stations: near Beli Ugol on the Podkumka river (1,000 horse-power); near Sukhum on the Besletk river (owned by the Sukhum Electric Co.); near Gagri on the Jockvar river (working the climatic station); at Batum (water-driven), supplying Batum with electricity; at Kutais, supplying power for Ananov Brothers' saw-mills; at Sanain (700 horse-power), belonging to the Caucasus Metallurgical Co.; at Katar copper mines (Sangesur

228 255 has the largest fishing canneries in the USSR. The other centers follow the coast as far as Astara. The fishing industry and fish canning of the Azov area is centered in Azov, in Yeysk, and in other cities and towns along the coast.

274 Wine and cognac industry centers: The most important centers are located in Armenia, in Georgia, in Dagestan, in the littoral sections of the Krasnodar Kray, and finally around Novocherkassk. The Armenian wine industry, centered mostly around Yerevan, is centuries old. In Georgia, the Imeretian and Kakhetian wines are world-famous. In Dagestan: Buynaksk, Makhachkala, and Kizlyar (Groznyy Oblast) are the important centers of the wine industry. In the Novorossiysk area, the champagne of Abram-Dyurso is noteworthy. The center for the famous Cossack wines is Novocherkassk.

258 Tea industry centers: These are located in the tea-growing areas. One finds the most important tea-drying plants in Kolkhida, and in the Abkhaz and Adzhar Republics. The tea industry center of the Krasnodar Kray is Dagomys, the center of the Azeri tea industry is at Lenkoran'.

274 Mineral water bottling centers: The chief centers are Yessentuki in the North Caucasus and Borzhomi in the South Caucasus.

277 Tobacco factories: Centered mostly in the western parts of the Caucasus. In the South Caucasus, the factories at Batumi, Sukhumi, and Yerevan are especially important. In the North Caucasus, the tobacco factories are centered around Krasnodar, Sal'sk, and Rostov.

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980

b. 61 Mineral Water Bottling Plants

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